

NARRATIVE
RESPECTING BONAPARTE.
(Concluded.)

"Your country," he said, "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured, that if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me, and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an officer, a sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity, and then asked me, if I had read sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative. "It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people, equally prone to error as himself; he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation. Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, "whether sir Sydney Smith, in any official communications to your government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of sir R. Wilson? I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his despatches to determine the point, but I replied as I felt, "that he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated, "I believe so—for sir Sydney Smith is a brave and just man." I here observed, that "there are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of sir Sydney Smith influenced your conduct towards that officer." He smiled with astonishment at such an idea, the thought of coupling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination. "Ridiculous! nonsense!" was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative: "On raising the siege of St. Jean de Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time, was impracticable, from the force that Jezza Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous, and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner to accompany their comrades in their march through the desert. Seven men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague, whose report was made me by the chief of the medical, (I think it was Degenette.) He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond 48 hours." "I here exclaimed, in a dubious tone, the word seven, and immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven?" "I perceive," he replied, "that you have heard a different account." "Most assuredly, general. Sir Robert Wilson states 37 or 77; and speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded." He then proceeded—"The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct; and I do affirm, that there were only seven sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English; I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer, and observed, to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them, and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty-eight hours. I then suggested (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might choose to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive it from me) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity to shorten the sufferings of these seven men by administering opium. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended; and on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead." "Then general," I could not resist exclaiming, "no opium was given." The emphatic answer I received was—"No, none!"—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear guard had evacuated the city." I again interrupted him by mentioning, that sir Sydney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive—"Well," he answered, "that, after all, may be possible!" It was, I think, at this period of the conversation, that he stated his being in possession of a letter from sir Sydney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment as well as praise, on the accommodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the Desert. I here took occasion to observe, "that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the university of Cambridge, had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Doctor Clark, the person to whom I allude, had," I said, "travelled through Turkey, and as I believed, by the route of Aleppo and Damascus to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman, sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely states that he never heard of the cruel transaction, but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed—"Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?" My memory did not serve me sufficient to give an answer. "Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish and the garrison of Jaffa." "You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa." "Yes, indeed," I replied, "I have often heard of that massacre in England—it was a general topic

at the time, and created as a British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description." He then proceeded—"At the period in question general Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desert, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on an examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives; at the same time they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napoleons, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Zaza surrendered on the route. That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender. When the officer, who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall than his head was instantly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds; they were perfectly infuriated; and with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it.

The attack was dreadful, and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning a report was brought me, that 500 men, chiefly Napoleons, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they would return to their homes, were actually found and recognised amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the 500 men "to be drawn out and instantly shot."—In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me, if I perfectly comprehended him. He was, however, patient himself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavorable opinion entertained or propagated in England—Whenever I appeared embarrassed for an answer, he gave me time to reflect; and I could not but lament that I had not made myself better acquainted with the circumstances of the period under consideration, as it might have drawn him into a more enlarged history of them.—He now returned to the subject of sir Robert Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings, and if the latter had added to his fortune. I replied, that I could not speak upon either from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honorable to him both as a writer and a soldier.—"Pray can you tell me," he continued, "from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Valette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whom he had so wantonly calumniated?" I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full time to collect myself; and I answered, "that I had no doubt they were such as did honor to his heart; whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion.—Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him; but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and inquiry.—There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions, with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this mysterious business." In an instant he observed, "I believe every word you have said, at the same time you may be assured, that money would not have been wanting to save La Valette. I desire you also to give your particular attention to my opinion, which is a decided one. That this act of sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of La Valette, is the commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me."—"It is a coincidence perhaps, not worth mentioning, but it is a singular circumstance, that we had a son of sir Robert Wilson, at this time a midshipman on board the Northumberland.

My curiosity now grew bold, and I was determined to try whether I could induce Napoleon to satisfy me as to the particular of a conversation between him and Mr. Fox, relative to the infernal machine, which I had heard related by the hon. Mr. Bennett, who took passage with lord W. Stuart, in the Lavinia, from Lisbon to England in the year 1827. I prefaced my enquiry by observing, that an account has been published and was very generally believed in England, stating a conversation between him and Mr. C. Fox, at St. Cloud; that to myself it was very interesting; and as I heard it related by a gentleman of rank, talents and high character, I had entertained no doubt of the general fact as he stated it. Napoleon, in a most good humored way, said, "repeat it—I shall remember." I then proceeded. "The account, general, is as follows: As you were one evening going to the theatre, you encountered great danger of your life by the explosion of a machine, to which the title of infernal was afterwards applied. The engine of destruction was said to have been placed in a narrow street through which you were to pass. The rashness of your coachman, it is said, saved your life: for finding a vehicle placed in such a manner would have presented an insurmountable difficulty to a less timid driver, he gave speed to his horses, and the wheel of your carriage coming in contact with the machine, overet it with great violence, and immediately after you had passed the explosion took place." "That," he replied, "was true; your information is correct." "And it is also said, that you went to the theatre and enjoyed the play as if nothing had happened." He now nodded, or rather made a slight obeisance.—"And it is also asserted, that in a conversation you had with Mr. Fox, at St. Cloud, on the subject, you ac-

cused the English of having invented the machine for your destruction."—"That is the fact," he said; "I certainly did," and that you particularly alluded to Mr. Windham."—"Yes," Mr. Vandam. "It is also said, general, that Mr. Fox contended it was not of English invention, for that the crime of assassination was repugnant to the national character. He also particularly defended Mr. Windham, who, he said, though he had differed in politics, he knew to be an honorable man, and incapable, as a British minister, of sanctioning such a dishonorable transaction." Napoleon remembered the conversation, and acknowledged that he accused Mr. Windham, I now ventured to ask him if he continued of the same opinion. "Yes," he said—"the English ministry were instrumental to the plot. Their money has gone for that and other extraordinary purposes." My English blood was a little up on the occasion, and my reply, depend upon it, was to the following effect: "My nation detests an assassin more than it does a coward—indeed, he is the worst of cowards—and I do not believe that there is a British heart which does not revolt at the thought, and subscribe, with an honest and glowing sincerity, to the opinion of Mr. Fox." He gave me no answer—but I could perceive that he was not convinced, and he still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the infernal machine.

I now discontinued the subject, and approached the chimney-piece to examine a small bust in marble, which appeared to me to be exquisitely sculptured. When he saw my attention to it, he exclaimed, "that is my son." Indeed the resemblance to the father is so very striking that it is discernable at the first glance. On one side is a miniature of young Napoleon, and a highly finished portrait of his mother, Maria Louisa, on the other.

He now complained of a pain in the great toe of his right foot; he described the sensations he felt, and asked me if it betokened the gout. I requested to know if he could trace the gout to any hereditary transmission. "No," he replied, neither of his parents ever had the gout; but recollecting himself, he added, "that his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, had been very much afflicted by it."

I remarked, that even when the disease was known to be hereditary in families, attention, in early years, to exercise and diet, often retarded its approach, and, when it came at length, would render the disease more mild.

I observed to him, "that, considering the active life he led, it did not appear that he took sufficient exercise to preserve himself in a right state of health." He replied, "my rides, indeed, are too confined; but the being accompanied by an officer is so very disagreeable to me, that I must be content to suffer the consequences of abiding them. However, I feel no inconvenience from the want of exercise. Man can accustom himself to privations. At one period of my life I was many hours on horseback every day, for six years; and I was once eighteen months without passing from the house."—He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an officer. "You are acquainted," said he, "with the island of St. Helena, and must be sensible, that a sentinel, placed on either of these hills, can command the sight of me from the moment I quit this house till I return to it. If an officer or soldier, placed on that height, will not satisfy your governor, why not place ten, twenty, a troop of dragoons. Let them never lose sight of me, only keep an officer from my side.

For the Reporter, the Kentucky Gazette, the Argus, the Palladium, and all the News-papers printed in Kentucky.

MATTHEW LYON,
No. VI.

Fellow-Citizens—Although I have not heard the voice of one person in favor of the lieutenant governor's prerogative since I left Frankfort, I have no idea that the representatives and senators who voted in favor of that prerogative, and against your right of being governed by a man chosen for that express purpose, will be silent. No; they have proceeded against your right; they have voted against that right; and they and their personal friends will use every endeavor to defend their base surrender of our right so far as they could surrender it. All those cunning, those insolent, those thoughtless representatives could do was to wave our exercise of that sacred right for a few months, until their successors are chosen by you, properly impressed with a sense of the insult offered you in this vile attempt. The defaulters and their personal friends will endeavor to confound your minds with a repetition of certain constitutional clauses, which they could not reconcile with your right of election, which clauses they will pretend they were sworn to support, even against the most positive constitutional declarations, "that all power is inherent in the people;" "that the privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections;" "that the supreme executive power of the commonwealth, shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled governor;" and "the governor shall be chosen by the people." Such fallacious talk has been kept up before at Frankfort with a degree of obstinacy, even after I had called on the talkers to shew me the oath which thus preposterously bound them to vote against the people's rights, and after I had shewn them the only oath required of them—an oath which bound them to be faithful and true to the people, that is, to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Fellow Citizens, in order to shew the confusion that would ensue if we were to attempt to follow or to reconcile every constitutional contradiction and prevarication, and to remind you that constitutions are made and assented to for the preservation, not the destruction, of the people's rights, to which last purpose they never can be honestly and fairly applied, whatever words may have been slipped into them; to convince you also, that constitutions are frequently the result of compromise, I have long had it in contemplation to lay before you a view of some of the contradictions contained in the constitutions which form the basis of our government. In doing this I mean no disparagement to the compilers of those constitutions; nor do I wish to encourage a call of a convention to alter the constitution of this state; such as it is I had rather let it remain, than risk it in hands who might tinker like, make two holes while attempting to mend one.

My object is merely to shew, that constitutions being at the best nothing more than the invention and the work of learned, wise, virtuous, but imperfect men, ought never to be considered as sanctioning in their provisions, their contradictions or their implications, the violation of the natural, inherent and original rights of the people, or an infringement on those rights which constitutions are made for the purpose of maintaining inviolate. When I speak of the rights of the people, I have no reference to rights inconsistent with civilization; or the rights surrendered into the hands of the government for the general good;

or those rights lodged in the hands of their representatives for the people's benefit; I speak of those unsundered rights, among which the rights of free election is most conspicuous.

So various is the construction of the mind of man, fellow-citizens, and so apt are mankind to form different opinions, and to take different opinions on the same subject, that more than fifty sects and denominations of people, all calling themselves christians, and professing faith in the Holy Bible, find in that sacred book, chapters, passages and texts, on which they each separately build their doctrines, and from which they draw inferences and arguments to support their jarring and contradictory opinions. This notable fact as it respects the first and best of constitutions, ought to be a perpetual memento to public servants, never to sacrifice the known and the fundamental rights of the people to contradictory implications found in books, the mere handy work of imperfect men.

Perhaps a more wise, patriotic and virtuous set of men never was collected in one assembly than those who formed the constitution of the United States, yet they have left that great work so embarrassed with contradictions and incongruities, that they have confirmed the observation, that perfection belongs not to human nature. They have given another evidence that men coming together from distant parts, with each one his own local views, his prejudices, and his professions are obliged to compromise by suffering to be infused into their work a portion of the prevailing opinion of the different parties who compose the convention, while matters in which they generally agree are passed over with little or no attention.

The first section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, declares, "that all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The eighth section of that article, in 18 distinct clauses, particularises certain powers vested in congress, saying they shall have power to lay and collect taxes, &c.—to provide for the common defence—to borrow money—to regulate commerce—to legislate on the subjects of naturalization and bankruptcy—to coin money and punish counterfeiters—to establish post roads—to promote the progress of science—to constitute courts—to declare war—to raise, support and govern armies, and a navy—to provide for organizing and calling out the militia—to govern the district composing the seat of the general government, with all the forts, magazines, arsenals, and finally to make all laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government of the United States or any department thereof. There are six or more other places in the constitution vesting congress with exclusive legislative power in the cases therein mentioned. Although the constitution nowhere considers the president as part of the congress, the congress with all those exclusive legislative powers, cannot step one step in legislation without the president, with whom (notwithstanding all legislative power is declared to be vested in congress,) an immense portion of legislative power is lodged. Like the man who willed all his goods away to Tom, at the same time willed a portion of the same goods to Dick. This same constitution in the 7th section of the first article says, that every bill, order, vote, or resolution (except on adjournment) shall be laid before the president, and that nothing done by congress shall be valid without his approbation, until it is confirmed by two thirds of both houses, a majority that never has been found against the presidential or executive will. And indeed by the power given the president in contradiction to the very first section in the constitution, he might have absolutely negatived three fourths of the bills that have passed both houses of congress, as they have not sent one fourth of their bills to him until within ten days of their adjournment, and those which come to him within that time, if he does not choose to return them, are a nullity. It is the same with every order, rule or vote.

How does all this legislative power of the president comport with the first article in that constitution we so highly venerate, which says, all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress, consisting of a senate and house of representatives as well as I can. If there is not the most palpable contradiction in all this; if there is not as great an infirmity in this part of this great work of our greatest, our wisest and best men as ever was committed by Patrick O'Flanagan, then two and two do not make four. However the meaning of the constitution is well understood and followed. No harm nor difficulty has arisen to the nation on account of this blunder. Look at this, O ye implication men! Ye tender conscience men! who have denied us our sacred right of election on account of some seeming contradictory implications in our constitution—be ashamed of your weakness—repent of your folly.

There is, fellow-citizens, in the constitution of the United States, another more important more unfortunate contradiction between the first section of the constitution of the United States, which gives all legislative power to the senate and house of representatives; and that part of the second section which says, that the president shall have power, by and with the consent of the senate, to make treaties, to appoint ambassadors, together with that part of the constitution, which in the 6th article says, that all treaties shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges shall be bound thereby. Words cannot be imagined or placed to stand in more direct contradiction to each other, than those which give all legislative power to the senate and house of representatives, and those words giving the treaty-making power to the president and senate, together with those making treaties the supreme law of the land. Those contradictory powers have been the source of much altercation in congress already, how much more they may cause the wisest men cannot foretell. I never reflect on this clause in the constitution, making treaties the law of the land, and the clause called the sweeping clause, but I am forced to think of Alexander Hamilton, after being defeated in many of his monarchical, aristocratical projects. Proud of having so far succeeded, he exclaimed when called upon to sign the constitution, "It will do! it will do!"

There has been in every legislature, and I believe there ever will be, those who stick to the legislative power, right or wrong. Those executive men in congress taking the aristocratic end of this contradiction, contend for principles which admit the president and senate though their treaty-making power, to be competent not only to abrogate, to nullify, or to repeal the laws of the land, but through that power to give law to the nation; they contend that the president can send as many ambassadors as he pleases, with the consent of the senate, without previous authority by law to do so; and they contend that the house of

representatives in the ordinary mode of making appropriations for the payment of expenses and debts of the nation, are obliged to make the engagements of the president and senate made by treaty, or by sending out ambassadors. Thus they would by their doctrine, after excluding the immediate representatives of the people from almost every other power positively given them by the constitution, take from them the exercise of their discretionary power over the purse of the nation.

Look at this you Kentucky politicians, who contend that no danger to the liberties of the people can arise from executive encroachments.

Those doctrines have hitherto been met by the republicans in argument founded upon their unreasonableness, their impropriety, and their anti-republicanism—however, those doctrines may be insisted upon until the time shall come, that the advocates of the rights of the people and the rights of their representatives, may be obliged to lay by that defective for the constitution and its framers, which has hitherto prevailed; they may be obliged to say, they will defend the republican end of the constitution by withholding all appropriations, the object of which they disapprove; and that they will even leave those judges to starve, who shall by their adjudications defend the monarchical, aristocratical end of the constitution.

Fellow-Citizens, in laying before you those animadversions, founded in uncontrovertible truth, my aim is to remind you that there is, even in the very best of constitutions, inferences and implications impossible to be reconciled with each other, of course we must in many cases, be beholden to common sense—to plain unsophisticated reason and common understanding, to lead us in the right path. All those tell us, that the people of this state have a right to be governed at all times by a governor, chosen and selected by them for that express purpose. Our constitution in a bold republican style, holds the same language; notwithstanding all this, quibblers, interested persons, and advocates for executive power, have found implications and inferences which they shew out in opposition to our exercise of that right, and they have by one means or other, prevailed on many honest representatives to abandon this sacred right. I pray that none of those honest men may feel themselves so far pledged to an opinion hastily made up, as obstinately to refuse to see the light that may be thrown on the subject. It is more honorably to retreat than to persist in an indelible error.

Having already exceeded the limits I had prescribed to myself for this essay, I shall postpone the further animadversions intended on our constitutions probably they may come in seasonably in the notice I propose to take of arguments of the legislative advocates for the lieutenant governor's prerogative.

Notwithstanding the Bardston Repository man exultingly tells his readers in large letters, to ~~contend~~ ~~the~~ ~~several~~ with the determination made by your representatives against your exercise of our right, our right of election, the most important of all rights of man; feeling that I am not, believing that you will not say, be contented with this decision, and knowing that the appeal is to yourselves, fellow-citizens, soon after those fine speeches shall arrive here in print you shall hear again from your old friend,

M. LYON.
Eddyville, Feb. 15.

ALEX. PARKER & SON.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main-street, opposite the Court-house in Lexington, a large and well assorted stock of

Dr. Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, China, & Hard Ware.

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Lex. March 29—13-4.

B. B. A quantity of Tow Linen wanted, for which Goods and a part Cash will be given.

A. PARKER & SON.

AUCTION
ON MONDAY, March 31st, will be sold at Auction, that valuable HOUSE & LOT on Poplar Row, at present occupied by Mr. Abraham S. Corn. The lot has a front of 36 feet, extending back half the distance to Market street. The house is well built and commodious, 28 feet front, extends back 36 feet, and is situated in the most pleasant part of Lexington, for a private residence. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms 1300 dollars cash in hand; 1100 in sixty days, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty days.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.
Lexington, March 24—12-4

The Subscriber
WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Oratory, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.
Lexington March 16, 12-4.

RAN-AWAY
FROM the subscriber on the 7th inst. a negro woman named D. E. F. about 35 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, black complexion, and of very thin make, with an impediment in her speech—had on when she went away a white linsley frock. It is thought that she will stay about Sanders' Factory, or probably make for the state of Ohio. Any person who will apprehend the said negro, and bring her home to me, living about 7 miles west of Lexington, on Steel's Run, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

MOSES HICKS.
11-3*

March 17, 1817.

Jessamine County, set.
TAKEN UP by William Kennedy, living on the east fork of Jessamine creek, a bay HORSE, star in his forehead, some saddle spots on each side, marked with the collar very much, each side a little; somewhere about 10 years old, about fifteen hands high, branded on the neck with an O. Appraised to 45 dollars.

A Copy. Attest,
DANL. B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.
November 5, 1816. 11-3*

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
He comes from all nations hounding at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 31.

The damage done on the Kentucky river by the late Freshet, is estimated at upwards of one Million of Dollars.

In consequence of the late rains, the Kentucky river has risen within a few days about fifty feet. The immense quantity of drift wood which lodged against one of its pillars, caused some apprehensions for the safety of the permanent bridge in this place. Yesterday morning a huge body of it broke off, swept away one of the braces and did some injury to the Steam Mill and Warehouse below. The pillars of the bridge, however, stand unshaken, and it would take a rise of several feet more, seriously to endanger that structure. The water is now falling.

The Steam Boat Washington left Shippingsport on the 3rd inst. and arrived at Natchez on the tenth, after having been delayed by various accidents nearly two days. The time this boat was in motion was little more than six days!

U. S. Ship Washington,
Mahon, Jan. 1, 1817.

[CIRCULAR.]

Sir—I am happy to inform you that a treaty of peace and amity was concluded with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, on the 25th ult. which, in its principal features, is the same as the treaty of June, 1815.

Our relations with the other Barbary powers remain as we could wish them, and the American trade has nothing to apprehend from the cruizers of either of those powers.

Be pleased to communicate this information to all the American merchants and ship masters within your district.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient humble servant,
I. CHAUNCEY.

To Henry Bernard, Esq.
U. S. Consul, Gibraltar.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from an American in Cadiz, dated December, 1816.

"You will no doubt have heard, ere this gets to hand, that the negotiation with this government is transferred to Washington; some strange conjectures are in circulation as to the cause; one is, that 'there is behind the throne something greater than the throne,' in fact, that there is a secret influence working in favor of the revolution of South America, in the capitol; yes, you may be surprised, but the best patriots of Spain express their opinions without reserve, that the independence of the colonies only can resuscitate the mother country, and that nothing is so likely to favor and effect that event as keeping our relations with this country in the present unsettled state, for which Mr. Onís is considered extremely well fitted; the chevalier can beat the bush in the true Spanish style, write a great deal about nothing, and when perplexed at the plain, honest inquiries of our secretary of state, and the demands of millions stolen from our citizens, he will say 'that on these points he is not instructed,' without once suspecting that he is made a mere instrument to effect, what of all things it is understood he is personally opposed to, namely, the independence of the colonies; this event the chevalier is destined to accomplish by *foco a poco* and by *manana*. In fact the sufferers will find no relief from negotiation; they should apply to congress for letters of reprisal, memorial that body to appoint commissioners to examine their several claims, and fix the exact amount of each; then for commissions to capture to that amount of Spanish property; on the efficacy of such a measure I will pledge my existence. When Spain refused or declined giving Great Britain satisfaction, only on a point of suspicion, her noble ally ordered her treasure ships to be captured, and settled a political point at the bank of England. The property of our citizens was infamously, treacherously taken, stolen when we were supposed incompetent to self-protection—now she is at leisure, so is the United States—it is degrading to chatter about the business. Bill's on the treasury of Vera Cruz, or possession of the mines, till the amount of every incidental expense be fully paid, is now the course which policy and national honor demand."

(Dem. Press.)

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman to his cousin in Philadelphia, dated "Madrid, 8th Dec. 1817."

"Although you are become a citizen of the United States and I remain a subject of king George, we have always agreed in condemning the shameful practice of pillage, of which, I am sorry to say, Great Britain set the example. As it appeared to be submitted to, and was actually endured for so great a length of time, every other nation in turn pulled the feathers of the great American eagle, expecting to escape with impunity; the day of reckoning has at length arrived, and your flag appears, as if on high asserting the rights of the country. You have fought, nobly fought Great Britain, (perhaps an Englishman should not say) and beat her, both by arms and arguments; then the Algerines; and now the fallen, faithless Spaniards. Mr. Erving was too explicit, too honest; he did not understand the practice of bribery and corruption, without which not any thing can be accomplished here; he went straight forward without much palaver, and told the ungrateful tools of a despicable king, that he came to obtain justice; a word, the meaning of which is unknown in modern Spain, reduced by monks and nobles to the greatest nation-

al distress. The answer given him is not known, except that he has not received payment or promise of payment. It is fortunate for the United States to be so convenient to the treasury of Spain—Mexico is the place where your accounts must be settled, all Europe is interested in the release of that country from the chains of its oppressors, all the legimates will hear with joy of your approaching it; if, however, your peaceful government be unwilling to send an army there, only acknowledge the independence of the Mexican republic, and every just demand will be paid to the citizens of the United States. A gentleman of high rank and great influence in that part of the world, of which he is a native, and with whom I am on the most intimate terms, has frequently urged this mode of settlement, which appears strongly recommended by circumstances. This gentleman's name is Don ———; you are at liberty to communicate it to your government in confidence; enquiry will be fully satisfied as to his rank, and the reliance to be placed on all he says; he is now about proceeding to London, and from thence to the United States; I shall introduce him to you; he speaks French fluently, and a little English; you will be delighted with his mind and manners; indeed I observe uniformly the natives of South America are vastly superior to the European Spaniards. As every genuine son of John Bull feels a warm interest in the freedom of South America, and is prone to speak rather freely on the subject, we are becoming very unpopular in this part of the world, particularly with the clergy and nobles."

(Aurora.)

SPANISH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter from Margarita, Feb. 1817

General Bolivar and Adm. Brion, arrived at Margarita late in December last, in the schooner General Marino with 1000 muskets and a quantity of ammunition, sabres, and military clothing; and the squadron that followed under the command of captain Aug. Villeret, brought a further and more considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and military stores of all sorts, so that at present we have a pretty good supply.

General Bolivar met the most cordial welcome at Margarita. Joy seemed to illumine every face as he approached, and with a general acclamation of "Bolivar and Independence!" every bosom was thrown open to receive him; if there is sincerity in words and looks, Bolivar would not have bartered the feelings of that moment for the wealth of empires, or the fame of Caesar. He made but a short stay at Margarita, long enough however to review the different military posts, and give directions for the completion, of the fortification of the Pompar, and for the establishment of the admiralty at that place. From Margarita he proceeded to Barcelona accompanied by admiral Brion, the lieutenant general Zen, and brigadier general Saublette, where the generals Arismendi, Monagas and Freytas, had already assembled; as also the deputies of all the generals whose positions at the time prevented them from attending in person to celebrate the return of the supreme chief.

At Barcelona six days were spent in great mirth and joy, and Bolivar whose bosom owns no passion paramount to love of country, extended his friendship to many persons against whom it was supposed he could not but feel some resentment, thus giving confidence to all that he holds animosity against none but the enemies of his country.

A clear understanding appears now to have taken place, and the people, shaking off morbid drowsiness which has so long a time hung upon their senses, swear to unite in the great cause of independence, and follow the chief of their choice to liberty or death. Bolivar is a man of courage, ardent, industrious, indefatigable and faithful, and possesses in an eminent degree the power of infusing his own feelings into the bosom of others; and if the people are true to themselves, will lead them to glory and independence.

Free commerce has been proclaimed; no kind of merchandise is prohibited and the duty on foreign articles has been reduced to less than half of what was chargeable under the Spanish government. Arms, powder and all sorts of military stores are free of duty as well as the produce taken in payment for them.

A decree has been issued declaring the port of Guaya, Cumana, Laguaira & Puerto Cabello in a state of blockade; and another in regard to sequestration which holds but the most liberal terms to European Spaniards, and cannot fail to induce many to join the independents while on the other hand the Spanish government has issued a decree confiscating the property of every individual who does not take an active part in favor of the Royalists.

Bolivar's attentions were turned next upon a concentration of all the military forces in Chadarro; and to this end orders were sent to Gen. Piar to accelerate his operations in Guayana to effect, if possible, the entire possession of that country, and leaving in it Gen. Sedeno with 1000 men, to march with the rest of the troops to Chaparro. Similar orders were sent to Gen. Marino to close the siege of Cumana, and also an officer of high rank to combine the operations of the army of New-Grenada under the command of Gen. Urdeneta, who by advices received from Gen. Zaraza, was already in communication with him. Gen. Monagas marched

to Aragua (the distance of day's journey from Chaparro) to unite the different divisions of cavalry, and at the same time Zaraza, comm' gen. of the Plains, executed orders to the same effect in San Diego Cabrutica, with all the forces under his command.

Wishing in the mean time to keep the troops in Barcelona in some other service, Gen. Bolivar consented to a proposition from Arismendi, to march along the coast for the purpose of taking possession of several magazines of produce, and of preventing at the same time the re-union of 4 or 500 men, who on the left of the borders of Unare, were daily making excursions; and on the 6th of January, Gen. Bolivar with 700 men left Barcelona, and the day following, Gen. Arismendi went by sea with 4 gun boats each carrying one 13 pounder, to join Bolivar at Periti. Gen. Arismendi continued along the coast as far as the place agreed upon to wait for the land troops who had divided into 4 divisions for the purpose of surrounding the Royalists, who occupied a well fortified and almost inaccessible position. Success was certain had they not deviated from the plan agreed upon; but col. Thos. Hernandez, consulting no monitor but his violent courage, insisted so strongly on being permitted to attack the position, and although well acquainted with the difficulties of the ground, was so confident of success that gen. Bolivar was induced to yield to his entreaties, and gave him the command of 200 men. To reach the place it was absolutely necessary to go up 2 by 2, and sometimes one by one, through a thick wood in which the Royalists lay concealed, and without the least exposure of themselves kept up a destructive fire on this brave little band. But the intrepid Hernandez, pushed on through every difficulty to the top of the enemy's trenches, when in the moment of exclaiming "My country and independence," he was shot dead.—Those who followed him then fled precipitately and put the rest in such a consternation that many would have been drowned in their haste to embark, had not Gen. Bolivar come up in good time to prevent it.—Gen. Arismendi rallying some of the soldiers, turned again upon the Royalists but found it impracticable to make them quit the wood.

A retreat was then made to Barcelona, where the loss was found to be 160 men, (including 6 officers) and 50 muskets, one 2 pounder, and some baggage; but neither ammunition nor stores fell into the hands of the enemy. Among the officers killed, I regret to number the first aid of Gen. Arismendi.

This little triumph the Spaniards in Carracas has celebrated as a decisive victory, stating the loss of the Independents at 500 men and 700 muskets. But it would be well to recollect that the Caracas Gazette which gives this statement, is the very same that fabricated the death of Gen. McGregor, so well detailed that McGregor himself when he heard it, said he scarcely knew how to contradict it. This trifling misfortune, more than compensated by the advantages we have gained in other points, does not injure in the least the operations of the independents; whose superiority is well decided.

Gen. Merino, who in consequence of Piar's luckless expedition to Guayana, (losing thereby the fruits of his victory at Juncal) had retired from Cumana, returned to that place with stronger forces to lay a siege, and not only regained immediately his former position, but took the block house of the Eusebada (a bay) under a fire from 7 vessels. He then took possession of the small hill and the large house of the Cayuchin's, as well as the pass to the mountains, and forced the enemy to concentrate his forces in the square of the town who intended to assault about the 28th Jan. but received advices from Ad. Brion that the royalists were about to evacuate it, and in order to prove it, to suspend his operations, until the squadron returned which was at Barcelona, taking in provisions. It has since been ascertained that the general there, availing himself of this circumstance did evacuate the place on the 6th inst. but no official news to that effect has yet reached us.

In the mean time Brion, a steady friend to the welfare of America, works constantly and with great activity; he has already brought our Navy to astonishing importance, and bids fair to realize the expectations he held out to the Independents, when he said—"this navy if properly attended to will soon grow up to importance, and carry consternation & amazement even to the ramparts of Cadiz, making the blood which has been split in senseless efforts to enslave us flow back on the coast of the Peninsula."

Venezuela must be free. We have bro't our fortunes and our lives to the Altar of Liberty and must flourish or fall with the independence of our country. Without some untoward interposition of Providence, the day is not far distant when the weary soldier shall pillow on the bosom of our independent government, and bask in the sunshine of a nation's gratitude.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Semiannual examination of the Students of the Transylvanian University, will commence on Monday next, being the first Monday of April, and will be continued three days. Speaking will be each afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the Market Street Church—and on Wednesday evening at candle lighting—the members of the Junior class will read a few dissertations on some interesting subjects in Natural Philosophy.—The friends of literature who may be in Lexington and its vicinity at the time, are respectfully invited to attend.

Masonic Diplomas,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT

Providing for the division of certain quarter sections, in future sales of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of September next, the sections designated by numbers two, Ave, twenty, twenty-three, thirty and thirty-three, in each and every township of the public lands, the sale of which is now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law, shall be offered for sale either in quarter sections, or half quarter sections, at the option of the purchaser, and in every case of the division of a quarter section, the portion shall be made by a line running due north and south, and in every other respect the said sections shall be offered, whether at public or private sale, on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the sale of the public lands of the U. States.

February 22.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Lewis Olmsted from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Lewis Olmsted, who is now imprisoned in a goal in the state of Vermont, on a Judgement at the suit of the United States, by which he was sentenced to pay a fine to the U. States be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided however, That any estate that the said Lewis Olmsted may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be able to be taken to satisfy the sentence against him, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

February 22.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jacint Laval.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War, be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the account of Jacint Laval, late of the army of the United States, in such manner and upon such terms as may be reasonable and just.

February 22.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners for the superintendence of the public buildings in the city of Washington be, and he is hereby authorized to lay off into building lots all that part of the public reservation of ground in the said city, numbered ten, lying on the north side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between third and fourth and an half street west, embraced by the whole of the front of said reservation, on said Avenue, and extending back, or northwardly, not exceeding two hundred feet; and under the direction of the president of the United States to sell any number of such lots not exceeding the half of the whole number, and the avails thereof to pay into the treasury of the United States; and in such sales the commissioner is hereby directed to reserve to the United States every other lot, except in particular cases, it may be expedient to sell two or more contiguous lots; but all sales made in virtue of this act must be under, and upon the express condition, that the purchaser shall build and finish, or cause to be built and finished, within three years from the day of sale, a good and substantial brick or stone house, of not less than three stories high, exclusively of the basement story, nor less than twenty-five feet front; and in failure of compliance with said conditions, or any of them, the lots so sold shall revert to the United States, and the party failing shall incur a forfeiture of any and all monies which may have been paid for the same.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the monies arising from the sales aforesaid be, and they are hereby appropriated to the payment of any monies which may hereafter be expended for the public buildings and public improvements in the city of Washington.

February 24, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

In addition to "An act for the relief of George T. Ross, and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the act entitled, "An act for the relief of George T. Ross, and Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command," the secretaries of war and navy are hereby authorized and required, by and with the approbation of the President of the United States, to draw by their warrant or warrants, from the Treasury of the United States, out of any monies therein not otherwise appropriated, the sum appropriated by the said act, and to appoint an agent or agents to disburse the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

February 22, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal the second section of an act entitled "An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act entitled "an act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the United States," passed the eighth of April, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

February 22, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 13th, 1817.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holder thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston at any time prior to the 1st day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Kentucky Agricultural Society.

IN PURSUANCE of a call from the Vice President, the Society met at the house of Capt. Postlethwait, in the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of March.

It was resolved to notify the absent members, through the Lexington New-Spacer, that the Society would, as a quarterly meeting, be held on the third Monday of April next, proceed to consider the propriety of electing officers for the present year.

Resolved, That the next Fair, shall take place at Capt. John Fowler's Garden, on the last Monday in May.

The following premiums for the next Fair were voted—

For the best Bull,	a Silver Cup,
the best Cow,	the same,
the best 2 year old Bull,	the same,
the best 2 year old Cow,	the same,
the best yearling Bull,	the same,
the best yearling Heifer,	the same,
the best Bullock,	the same,
the best merino Ram imported or not,	the same,
the Ram exhibiting the best wool for Blanketing, with the heaviest fleece,	the same,
the best Boar,	the same,
the largest and best Cheese of domestic manufacture,	the same,
the best piece of Domestic Woolen Cloth to contain at least 20 yards,	the same,
the best piece of home made Linnen of not less than 20 yards,	the same,
To the distiller who shall make 100 gallons of the best Whisky, a specimen, with satisfactory certificates, and to be produced, the same.	

THOS. T. BARR—Sec'y.

DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worden, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.
Lex. March 29. 13-3m.

IMPORTANT.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and the neighboring towns and counties.

THOS. T. BURNS, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging business, in all their various branches.—Those favoring him with their custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality. His prices for paper hanging are as follows, viz:

In Lexington the side walls at 50 cents, ceiling at 75 cents per piece, in Frankfort, the side walls at 75 cents ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—in Georgetown the side walls at 62 1-2 cents, ceiling at 87 1-2 cents per piece—in Paris, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—in Washington the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece.—Mount Sterling, the side walls at \$1.25 cents, ceiling at \$1.50 cents per piece.—Nicholasville, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece.—Versailles, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling 1 dollar per piece and in the country according to the distance.

Letters from the above towns will be strictly attended to, for signs or paper hanging, in the newest and most fashionable style; no pains shall be spared to please the public. Letters directed to me on Main-cross-street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern and M. R. Ashton's carriage shop, adjoining Mr. Robt. Holmes.

THOMAS T. BURNS.
Lex. March 29. 13-3t.

N. B. The Printers in the above towns will publish this advertisement three times, and forward their accounts for payment.

The Sick or Infirm, ARE INVITED TO PURCHASE MY GOOD FRESH OYSTERS.

N. PRENTISS.

Lexington March 29. 13-3t.

To the heirs and devisees of Richard Cave, dec'd.

Take Notice.

THAT we shall apply to the honorable the county court of Woodford, at their July term, next succeeding for the appointment of three commissioners, for the purpose of conveying to us, by deed, as assignees of the heirs of Thomas Turnham, dec'd, a certain tract or parcel of land in the said county of Woodford, including Cave's mill, and for the conveyance of which the said Richard Cave, dec'd executed his bond to the said Thomas Turnham. All the conditions of the contract on the part of said Turnham, having been complied with.

LEWIS PERRY.
SAMUEL TORRITT.
March 29. 14-3t.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber's stable, on Sunday night, the 23d inst. a large Bay Horse, about 16 hands high, 11 or 12 years old, a star in his forehead, and one or two white feet, well formed, and very lofty carriage. He has been used as a carriage horse, and worked in a wagon, and is chafed with the gear. Any person who will deliver said horse to me shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the horse and thief.

THOS. BODLEY.
Lexington, March 31, 1817—13-3t.

Stop the Runaway.

ISRAEL GIBSON, a boy bound to me by the Fayette County Court, to the Spinning wheel making business, he is about 16 years of age, brown hair, down look, very much addicted to lying, and will pilfer of he has an opportunity; had on when he went away a wool hat, black domestic cloth coat, white waistcoat, blue lining overalls.—Whoever will secure said boy in Jail and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded—Two and a half miles from Georgetown, Scott county.

R. HOLMS.
March 29. 13-3t.

WEAVERS' REEDS.

JOHN MCLELLAN, (Cane and Steel reed maker, from Glasgow Scotland,) respectfully informs the Weavers and Manufacturers of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced

REED MAKING

in all its various branches, near Goldwells Spinning and Dyeing factory, head of Main Cross street, and Hill street, Lexington. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on being supplied with Reeds superior to any heretofore made in this country, and on the lowest terms.—Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and with all possible despatch.—Store-keepers & Commission Merchants finding a demand for the above article, can be supplied on the shortest notice, and lowest terms.

N. B. The subscriber has also on hand an assortment of good Cane Angling, any person having a demand for the same may be supplied by applying as above.

March 29, 1817.—13-3t.

Advertisement.

I AM authorized by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 65 feet on Main street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 59-1f

Lexington Lancaster

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connexion with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.
Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter. Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter. (Music and drawing separate charges) nothing furnished except pen and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

December 18, 1816—55

The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-1f

THE RED RIVER

IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maclean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen in the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patrons left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21. 53-1f

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-York, having rented Samuel Ayer's school, now a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, Gauging, Dialing and Book-keeping, by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, confident of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayer or Elias Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.
Lexington, January 2, 1817. 1-1f

CARDING & FULING

At Boyle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fuling and finishing Cloths, Linsey, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34-1f

SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern.

50 Crates Queens Ware, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tenneriffe Wine
4 Barrels Port Wine
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
6 do Vin de grave
6 do Champagne
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel
10 Barrels Brown Sugar
6000 lbs. Best Green Capers
25 Boxes Raisins
25 do French Prunes
2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese
10 Barrels Mackerel
10 Kegs Scotch Herring
20 do Pickled Salmon
40 Ton Swedish Iron
500 lbs. German Steel
1 Box Quince Pies
An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rosin—Also 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glassware—at cost and carriage. J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
Feb. 21

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Ware-house.

DANIEL HALLSTEAD.
J. P. 1, 1817.

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-1f February 25, 1816.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.
Nov. 12. A. BAINBRIDGE. 47-1f

JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker,
HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Basswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting from Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.
33 August 7th, 1816.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

(Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington)

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 34-

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again returned to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most fashionable manner and on the best terms.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted.
Dec. 16. 51

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having claims on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 21, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 201f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus stuffed, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 43-1f

FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—32 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

D. H. 51-1f W. M. TOD.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase these articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW.

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive Establishment, are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELLINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. & T. G. M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 35

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprise all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws, will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.
Nov 13 47

Bear and Otter Skins

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER, & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's

Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bride Rite Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replaced in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-1f

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short street, between Limestone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.

Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7-1f

Stop the Runaway.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th instant, a negro woman named MARY, about 37 years of age, had on when she went away, a check cotton frock, a wool hat, and a very large cotton shawl of different colors. Any person bringing her home, or securing her, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

W. W. GRAVES.

January 25. 5-1f

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816. 49-1f

FLOUR, CORN.

A QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel.

Lexington, December 23d, 1816—52-1f



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual—

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-1f

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of Jeremiah Bowers Borland, dec'd.—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN JENCKES,
JOS. S. BORLAND,
LEONARD WHEELER. } Admrs.
Lexington, Jan. 22. 4-3m

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my stock and farm have been much injured by persons passing through on foot and horse, this is intended to inform such strollers that I shall positively make an example of all such transgressors hereafter. For S. TEGARDEN.

December 12. 51-1f



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52-1f

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1-1f Jan. 6, 1817.

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 300 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street, this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unquestionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.

June 20, 1816. 26-1f

Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17. 3-1f

Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the above articles.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

February 3d, 1817. 5-1f

Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Girou's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—his time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

THE WESTERN

Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter

Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no dearest—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,
Dec. 27, 1816. 52-1f

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-1f

PAPER HANGINGS,

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

Names of Taxable Per- sons.

Counties in which situate, and
Description of Property.

Amount
payable.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, CONTINUED.

Names of Taxable Per- sons.	Counties in which situate, and Description of Property.	Amount payable.
John Caldwell, half of 387 on Bear and Cany c's.	40 07	
A. Craig & Z. Johnson.	4205 on Cumberland and Little rivers	28 90
William Crowder	800 on Rough c	3 12
Corn. Coleman	800 on Clay Lick	6 49
John Cochran	640, mouth of Bear c	2 50
F. Clark	500 on Rough c	1 95
W. Caldwell	256 on Donaldson's c	0 75
G. Catlett	1000 on Green river	5 85
Mace Clemons	1000 on Drake's c	7 80
H. W. Calmes	607 on E fork of Little river	7 02
John Crow	125	0 98
Jacob Crow	700 on Green river	2 73
G. T. Cotton ex'r.	500 on Trade Water, 1000 on Pogue's c	11 70
Robert Craddock	703, 102, 833, 367, 2080, on Green river	31 87
Thos. D. Carneal	878, 2500, 547, Rough and Panther	15 21
James Coleman	833, rough creek, 3000 on Blackford's	10 40
Matthew Clarke	450 on Green river	1 75
Jesse Cravins	1 95	
Adrian Davenport	400, 200 on Trade Water	3 50
Micker Denman	1000 on Green river	0 09
Ben. Dabney	10 on Cumberland	0 09
Charles Dabney	800 on Rough c	3 12
Will. Dunn	200 on Deer c	1 56
James Dunn	216, on Richland c	1 69
John P. Duvall	4000 on Green R., 3050, Rough c	55 00
Anne D. sey	1000 on Green river	3 90
H. Davidge	250 adjoining W. Stevens	2 34
Jacob Davall	219 on Rough c	2 34
Samuel Downy	100 on Pond river	0 78
Jno. Edmunds, 5600, W. Fork Red R. and Little R.	87 36	
James Eubank	190 on Green river	1 44
Jno. Edmunds, 1000, 1000, Payn's c and Pogue's c	7 80	
John Edlow's heirs	1150, S side of Cumberland	4 49
Charles Eskrine	466, Grape Fields	3 64
James Fleming	400 on Rough c	1 56
Benjamin Fisher	1000	3 90
Benedict Flagget	500	1 95
John Fishback	Seventeen Tracts, 9880 acres, on Green R. and others	70 08
Aaron Fletcher	400 acres, W. fork Red river	3 90
John Fletchery	600 on Clifty, 500 on Rough c	4 29
Dav. Flowerie	1000 on Cumberland river	3 90
Chas. Fitzpatrick	350 on Rough c	2 34
Eljah Gates	500 on Deer c	1 95
G. Gaither, 200, 400, on Green R. and B. L. Fork	2 34	
Samuel Gibbs	172, W. fork Red river	1 17
Adam Gullrie	250, Hardin's creek	1 95
Alvin Gileay	250 on Clifty	1 95
James Galaspie	818 on Henderson's Grant	6 38
Thomas Gist	500, Cumberland river	3 90
Polly Griffith	150	15 60
J. W. & A. Hunt	2000 on Fish creek	7 80
Nathaniel Hart	700, 300, 578, Cumberland and Green rivers	13 67
John Hart	1000 on Ohio County	7 80
Wm. H. Harrison	1-88, 7 tracts, on R. ugh c	7 09
Same	1000 acres, Wabash Island—637, Trade Water	10 29
John Harrison	3000 on Panther creek	9 75
Wm. Hancock	100 on Hardin's c	1 17
Jno. Hinton's heirs	400 on Rough c	2 34
Will. Hall	400 on Drake's c	1 56
Ed. Homan	200, 100 on Cypress	2 34
Frederick Harris	400 on Bear c	1 56
Thomas Hendrix	500 on ditto	1 95
Joshua Hudson	500 on N side of Cumberland	1 95
James Harland	500 on Rough c	2 65
Caleb Harlan	800 on Clear c	4 68
Geo. Humphries	678, four tracts, on Clifty	2 64
Wm. B. Harrison	95, Grape Fields	1 11
Thomas Holt	2500, 1000	13 65
Adm. Hite & others	3510, 4 tracts, on Rough and Casey creeks	13 78
Wm. S. Hunter	2000 on Sandy c	1 56
Martin Hardin	10,000 between Drake's c and Pond river	97 50
Mark Hardin	700 on Long Lick c	3 46
Matthew Howe	200 on Cany Fork	0 78
Mark Hardin	3411, 400	34 82
Thomas Helm	600 on Bear creek, 1050	17 55
Same	615 on Cumberland river	4 80
Rhody Jackson	250 on Rock Lick c	1 95
Charles Julian	1000 on Trade Water	7 80
Ben. Johnson	200 on Green river	1 17
Thomas Irwin	30,000 on " "	117 16
Richard Jones	300 on Little river	2 34
John Johnson	1200 on Trade Water	4 68
David John	1 17	
M. Kenney jun.	400 on Crab Orchard Fork	3 12
James Kelley	700 on W. fork Red river	8 19
Daniel Kitchen	219	0 86
William L. Kelly	250 on Ohio County	2 76
Elias Kitchloe	201 on Nelson c	1 56
William E. King	400 on Grave c	1 56
John Kennedy	300 on Ohio river	4 68
Matthew Lair	200 on Piney Fork	1 56
M. Langhorne	3000 on Wolf c	9 75
J. & C. Lawrence	500 on Bear c	1 95
Isaac Lewis	570	3 71
Willis A. Lee	1000 on Panther c	7 80
Robert Lewis	900 on Trade Water	3 51
Nimrod Long	21 on Rough c	0 33
J. Lyon's heirs	665 on Cypress c	2 60
L. Lawrence	200 on Pond river	0 78
James Knox	1500, 771, 333 on Green river	10 15
Ben. Logan	562	2 19
John T. Langhorn	400 on Little river	3 12
S. N. Luckett, 900, 100 on Ruff and Indian Camp	1 15	
Leybourn & Swope	1000 opposite Wabash	7 80
Fountain Lister	9 90	
Henry Moore	1266, B. L. Fork	9 72
Abel Morgan, 90 on P. river, 200 near Stout's Pond	2 73	
James Morrison	700, 300, 1462	9 59
Richard Monks	400 on Pond river	3 12
Will. Merideth	1000 on Pogue's c	7 80
John M. Kinley, 400, 666, 400, on Green and Ohio	11 44	
Will. Macbean	500 on Brush c	3 90
John M. Dowell	1000 on Pogue's c	7 80
D. M. Alexander	175 on Ruff c	4 19
Ed. Meade's heirs	2000 on S side Green river	7 80
D. M. Arthur	200 on Trade Water	0 78
John L. Moore	1240 on Panther c	4 45
Sam. M. Dowell jun	500, Muddy c	1 95
Lewis Moore	60 on State Line	0 94
Reuben Mansfield	190, W. fork Red river	3 51
Alexander Macey	1450 on Panther c	11 31
E. M. Pierson	1090 on Cumberland river	4 25
Samuel M. Kee	1000 on Luss c	7 80
W. M. Meekin	200 on Muddy river	0 78
Joel Mabry	110 on Pond " "	0 86
Wm. M. O'ron	99, on Rough c	1 17
Jos. M. Donald	640 on ditto	2 50
George Moffitt	1000 on Hardin c	7 80
J. M. Donald's heirs	170 on Pond river	1 33
J. A. Mitchell & Co.	666	5 20
A. Madison's heirs	2000, 1003, Panther and Cum-berland	11 70
Andrew Miles	21 51	
W. Mercer's heirs	42 90	
Thomas Noble	500 at the Yellow Banks	7 07
Charles Nourse	712, 330, 1998 on Rough c	23 71
Thomas Neale	300 on Otter c	2 34
Lipscomb Norville	1450 on Cumberland	3 90
Ben. Noel	Two Tracts	4 68
John C. Owings	7993 acres on Rough c	31 17
B. R. Pollard	200 on Muddy river	1 17
James Pattern	750 on Deer creek	5 85
James Pendleton	1666 on Cumberland	6 50
John Payne	750 on Livingston's creek	2 93
Francis Peart	105 on Rough " "	0 82
John Pool	800, 400, 250	14 14
William Parker	1000 on Little river	3 90
Jos. Pollard jun.	640 on Sinking creek	7 49
H. Purviance's heirs	7500, N side Green river, 1670, S side ditto	80 03
Ben. Pullam	200	0 78
Robert Patton	2666 on Fish creek	10 39
George Robinson	500 on Rough ditto	1 95
Same	360 on Green river	1 56
William Roberts	200 on C. Branch	1 56
William Roberts	601 on Lewis creek	4 69
J. E. & J. Rice	1150, 958, 415, 780, 2050	29 95
John Reading	200, Canoe creek	2 30
James Rhodes	200, Green river	1 56
John Russell	302, Deer creek	1 19
George Renicher	1000, 1000, Green river	7 80
Ed Reynolds, 1000, 2500, on Rough c and Ohio	13 65	
John Reed	292	1 14
John Rose	1600 on Cumberland	5 85
Robert Randol	1000 on Little river	3 90
And. Raiser	200 on Cany Fork	1 56
Letcher Roland	500	4 88
T. Reddick's heirs	600	1 95
Ben. Roberts	600, 957, Green, and Rough c	5 07
Bd. Smith's heirs	666 on Trade Water	2 59
Philip Shephard	400 on Deer creek	1 56
Isaac Shelby	1000, 1000, on Indian and Panther	7 80
Benjamin Say	10,000, S side Cumberland R.	39 00
Clough Shelton	1000 on Trade Water	3 90
Duncan Stuart	600 on Silver creek	9 36
Cephas Simmons	400	3 12
Abm. Smith	51, 500, Green river	3 90
T. VanSwearingen	400, 600	15 21
S. Shannon's heirs	560, 280 on Ohio river	1 95
Hubbard Sanders	500 on Cany creek	98 53
Benj. Smith & wife	4940 in Henderson's Grant	24 30
Rob. Salter's heirs	4168 in " "	18 64
George F. Stras	1900, Deer c., 980 on ditto	74 66
Benj. Smith & wife	5551, part of Henderson's Grant	5 90
Philip Stewart	1000 on Parquet creek	10 39
Alexr. Spotswood	2666 on High Land ditto	5 85
John Swan	1500 on Rough and Mill do.	6 38
A. E. Spottwood	1000 on Little river	3 90
Robert Stevens	500 on Rough creek	2 93
Jacob Lee's heirs	250 on Muddy ditto	1 95
Austin Slaughter	580 on Panther ditto	1 17
A. Stainton	150 on Rough ditto	4 88
William Sterling	1250 on Long Lick ditto	23 40
Sigismd. Stribling	1000, 200	2 34
David Sutton	400 on Clear creek, 200, 200	15 60
Jas. Simpson's heirs	1000 on Muddy Fork	7 02
Hugh Sheild dec'd.	1800 on Long Fall creek	7 80
John Stoner	1000 on " "	1 17
Daniel Simms	100 on Green river	0 98
Samuel Small	1200 on Rough creek	7 02
Daniel Tichenor	200 on Beaver Dam ditto	1 66
John C. Talbot	500	20 48
Levi Tucker	500	3 90
James Tutt's heirs	500	0 43
Edwd. Taylor	1666, 950, 7934 on Rough and Blackford c's	3 51
Chas. Todd, 950, 7934 on Rough and Blackford c's	3 51	
William Thomson	900, Indian and Cany creeks	3 90
M. Troutman's ex'rs.	500 on Blackford's ditto	14 82
Chas. M. Thurston	900, 1000 on Rough ditto	1 66
Anthony Thomson	214, Green river	9 40
Arthur Thomson	633 on Ohio ditto	1 32
Z. ch. Turner	337 on Clay Lick creek	2 34
Jacob Tichenor	600 on Rough ditto	5 85
Richard Taylor	1500 on S side Cumberland	4 68
Trumbo	400 on Cypress creek	2 78
Wm. Taylor jun.	533 13	1 17
Lewis Uterback	200 on Cypress creek	7 80
Henry Vowles	2000 on Cumberland river	5 85
I. Vanmeter, 1342, 150, on Cany and Long Fall c's	9 67	
Jacob Vanmeter	1620, 200, 262, 400	1 76
Ed. Vaughn	214 on Brushy creek	1 56
P. G. Voorhies	200 on Cumberland	44 20
Willis	5666 2-3ds on Cypress creek	3 71
Robert Watkins	930 on Ohio river	3 90
John V. Webb	1000 on Sinking Fork	3 71
David Walker	400 on Pond river, 900	1 56
Wm. Woodsides	400 on Robinson's Lick	80 83
Daniel Weisiger	480 on Cumberland	18 17
Robert Walsin	20,718 on Rough creek	7 89
Will. Wallace	2330 on ditto	3 43
Will. S. Waller	2022 on Trade Water	5 40
C. Wallace's heirs	444 on Luss creek	4 68
Thomas Wallace	1384 on Pesque's ditto	1 56
Michael Wallace	1200 on ditto ditto	1 56
Robert Wilson	400 on Indian Camp ditto	6 83
Thomas Walter	400, 300, 650	19 50
Geo. Washington	2000, 3000 on Rough creek	8 29
Thomas Wilson	1972 on Big Clifty	2 05
John Wallace	326 on Pogue's creek	5 20
Same	666, N branch of Eddy ditto	7 80
Same	1000 adjoining Nat. Gist	0 78
Jesse Walker	200 on Trade Water	0 70
Jno. D. Williamson	90, " "	1 56
Stephen Worsham	400, Cypress creek	6 07
Mary & L. Wallace	1554 on Pogue's ditto	2 47
Isaac Wayne	316 on Pup ditto	1 95
James Wilson	2 81	
George Walker	2 34	
John Wallace	3 11	
Walsh Williams	4 60	
Warwick & others	30 42	
Joshua Wilson	4 49	
James Young	1143 acres on Cumberland	9 26
R. C. Anderson's heirs	800 acres on Cumberland	3 90
William Buford	750 on M. Nab's creek	3 12
R. bert Brashears	400 on Cumberland	0 98
Bebe	Three Lots in Eddyville	11 70
L. Brodie, 1200 acres on S side of Cumberland	2 34	
J. Caldwell's heirs	40 on Livingston creek	0 78
Eusha Chisom	200 on Pigeon Roost ditto	3 90
Green Clay	1000 on Cumberland	1 95
Will. Cochran	500 on ditto	5 85
Merry Cornelius	200 on W fork of Donaldson	0 78
Egglestone	1600 on Cumberland	29 25
Fobedgers	1500 on ditto	3 90
Walter Graham	1000 on ditto	3 90
Nath. Gist	1000 on ditto	0 98
Levin Jones's heirs	250 on Eddy creek	1 95
Smith Loftland	500 on Cumberland	3 90
James M. Widdy	200 on Fin's Fork	2 34
Charles M. Lean	600	7 80
Jno. & W. Morgan	200, Eddy creek	14 32
John P. Pleasant	620 on Cumberland	3 90
James Quarles	1000 on ditto	3 90
John C. Ransdell	1000 on ditto	6 24
Coleman Reed	1600 on ditto	2 65
Martin Rutter		

Names of Taxable Per- sons.

Counties in which situate, and
Description of Property.

Amount
payable.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Names of Taxable Per- sons.	Counties in which situate, and Description of Property.	Amount payable.
Geo. Simpson	500, Fin's Fork, 7 lots in Eddyville	9 56
John Stump	One Lot in ditto	0 68
James Smith jun.	2000 on Livingston creek	15 60
Augustin Tabb	1000 on Cumberland	7 80
Yearby	400 on Long c	2 12
Henry Bedinger	350 acres, 1000 on Cumberland	3 90
Alexander Blair	200 on Deer creek	1 17
Edmund Brooks	1666 on Livingston ditto	16 24
Cornal Buyer	1000 on the Ohio	3 90
Gustavus Brown	1200 on Ohio and Cumberland	15 60
William Baxter	Two Lots in Smithland	0 39
Berry	1000 acres on Clay Lick c	7 80
Jesse Bridges	200 on Sandy creek	0 39
Martin Beall	100 on Bizzill's ditto	1 95
Mary Carothers	1000 S side Cumberland	2 73
George Clarke	1500 on Trade Water	1 95
Peter Casey	1100 on Camp creek	1 56
Notley Cann	1500 on Highland creek	29 25
Kelley Davenport	One Lot in Smithland	0 20
George French	200 acres on Crooked creek	0 39
Richard Ferguson	One ditto in " "	0 20
Jos. Greene	200 on Crooked creek	0 39
John Gillahar	537 on Clay Lick creek	1 95
John Galloway	1000	0 20
Willis Hord	500 on Deer creek	1 17
Richard Herndon	200 on Piney Fork	1 17
Jonson	547 on Cumberland	2 01
Jennet Kell	600 on Crooked creek, join- ing Cany and Weiler's	2 34
Matthew Lor	400 on Crooked creek	1 56
Will. Littell	200 on Piney Fork	1 56
M'Clenden	200 on Hord's creek	0 39
Mordeca Miller	200 on Crooked ditto	1 56
Robert Morrow	200 on Hord's creek	1 56
Rody Munner	200 on Crooked ditto	1 56
Samuel Morrow	200, 400	1 17
George Mopphet	2000 on Cumberland	7 80
Rob. Miller	One Lot in Smithland	0 20
Robert New	about 1500 acres on M'Gillan's c	2 93
Peter Ormsby	2400 acres on Cumberland	11 70
Posay	500	3 24
Robert Rose	415	3 34
Aaron Rice	200 on Crooked creek	0 78
James Rice	1500, mouth Clay Lick ditto	3 90
Allin Reed	One Lot in Smithland	1 95
James Robertson	200 acres on Clay Lick creek	1 17
Stephen Rogers	One Lot in Smithland	0 10
John Sotherland	666 acres on S side Cumberland	2 34
Rob. Smith	120 on Trade Water	0 47
William Smith	300 on Deer c	0 78